



Citizenship and  
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et  
Immigration Canada

# OP 16

## Passports and Travel Documents

# OP 16 Passports and travel documents version 2

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**1 What this chapter is about**

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This chapter explains:

- What kind of passports or travel documents applicants must have;
- Exceptions from the requirement for a passport or a travel document;
- How to assess foreign passports and travel documents.

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### **2 Program objectives**

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Passports and identity or travel documents are designed to facilitate international travel and are normally recognized as an acceptable form of identification. In the case of temporary residents, they may, by establishing a person's citizenship or country of residence, constitute an acceptable guarantee of readmission to the country of citizenship, as required by the Regulations R50(1).

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### 3 The Act and Regulations

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Provision	Reference in Legislation
Issuance of travel document	A31
Regulatory provision for regulations for the issuance of a travel document	A32(f)
Offences related to travel documents	A122(1)
Penalty for offence related to travel document	A123
Production of original documents	R13
Documents—permanent residents	R50(1)
Documents—permanent residents—exceptions for protected persons	R50(2)
Unacceptable documents—permanent residents	R50(3)
Documents—temporary residents	R52(1)
Exceptions—permanent residents	R52(2)
Unacceptable documents—temporary residents	R52(3)
Identity documents	R178(1)
Alternative identity documents	R178(2)
Temporary travel document	R151

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#### 3.1 Forms

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The required forms are shown in the following table.

Form title	Form number
Affirmation for Visa	IMM 1281B
Canada Immigration Single Journey Document	IMM 5149B

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**4 Instruments and Delegations**

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Details outstanding

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## **5 Departmental policy**

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### **5.1 Requirements and exceptions for foreign nationals**

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Requirements: All foreign nationals must possess a valid passport or travel document as detailed under R50(1). Passports and travel documents serve to identify the holder.

Exceptions : R50(1) does not apply to protected persons who are unable to obtain a passport or an identity or travel document.

### **5.2 Requirements and exceptions for temporary residents**

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Requirements: All temporary residents are required to be in possession of a valid and subsisting passport or identity or travel document, as detailed under R52(1). The purpose of this requirement is to ensure identification of applicants, and to guarantee readmission to either the country that issued the document or to a country other than Canada.

Exceptions: There are a number of exceptions to the passport and travel document requirement for temporary residents. They can be found in R52(2).

### **5.3 Requirements - Holders of temporary resident permits**

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Holders of valid temporary resident permits require a passport or travel document in order to enter Canada, unless the permit has been specifically issued to overcome the lack of such a document.

### **5.4 Document requirements and restrictions**

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The following table details document requirements and restrictions.

<b>Document</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Notes</b>
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<p>Passports</p>	<p>A passport must be issued by the authorized issuing authority of the country concerned.</p>	<p><b>Validity</b></p> <p>A passport or travel document must be valid when presented at a Canadian port of entry. In the case of temporary residents, passport holders should terminate their stay in Canada at least one day before the date of expiry of the passport. Identity or travel document holders should terminate their stay in Canada at least one month before the expiry date of their document.</p> <p>In some cases, temporary residents using a travel document may also require a re-entry visa or permit to be allowed to return to the issuing country (see country specific information at Section 5.15). Such documents do not guarantee re-admission unless they are endorsed with the appropriate re-entry visa or permit. They are, accordingly, not suitable for admission to Canada as a temporary resident unless they are so endorsed. In addition, the validity of the document for visiting purposes ends with the expiry of the re-entry visa or permit, unless the document expired first.</p> <p><b>Documents with restrictions</b></p> <p>Passports or travel documents that are endorsed "not valid for Canada", or that do not include Canada among the countries for which the document is endorsed, do comply with R50(1) for the admission of foreign nationals.</p> <p>Passports or travel documents endorsed "not valid for Canada" or that do not include Canada among the countries for which the document is endorsed, are not acceptable for temporary residents. In such cases, the person concerned must arrange for a new travel document or for an appropriate amendment to their original travel document. Otherwise, a temporary resident permit must be issued to allow the individual to enter Canada.</p> <p>Passports or travel documents that state that they are not valid for emigration do comply with R50(1). They are acceptable for immigration to Canada. Nevertheless, holders of such documents should be asked to obtain an unrestricted document wherever possible as acceptance of the restricted document may affect the willingness of the issuing country to accept the return of the individual, should it be required.</p>
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<p>Identity or travel documents</p>	<p>Identity or travel documents identified in R50 or R52 are acceptable for admission to Canada in lieu of a national passport. In order to be acceptable for visits to Canada, a travel document must guarantee the holder's re-admission to the country of issue.</p> <p>Officers should ensure that a document is acceptable for the purpose for which admission is sought.</p> <p>The Minister may designate as not acceptable, travel documents that would otherwise appear to comply with the criteria of acceptability A53(a). This authority is required to control entry in instances where acceptance of a travel document could be construed as recognition of a country or regime, or of the holder's official capacity as a representative of that country or regime.</p>	
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**5.5 Diplomatic, official and service passports**

R50(1)(a) states:

**50.(1)** In addition to the permanent resident visa required of a foreign national seeking to become a permanent resident at a port of entry, a foreign national seeking to become a permanent resident must hold

(a) a passport, other than a diplomatic, official or similar passport, that was issued by the country of which the foreign national is a citizen or a national;

Persons who otherwise qualify for a permanent resident visa must be instructed to obtain ordinary or at least non-official passports before a permanent resident visa is issued.

Generally speaking all persons whose passport or travel document imparts or implies that the holder represents the issuing authority or is held in special regard by the issuing authority, should be asked to obtain an ordinary document.

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Diplomatic, official and similar passports are acceptable documents for temporary residents. Such persons who request entry to Canada for personal reasons or as tourists require an appropriate visa unless they are among those persons who are citizens or nationals of the countries named in Schedule II of the Regulations.

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### 5.6 Non-recognized regimes

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The following regimes are not recognized by Canada and temporary resident visa counterfoils should not be placed in diplomatic, official or service passports issued by these authorities:

- North Korea
- Taiwan
- Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (also applies to regular passports)

If an officer decides to facilitate the entry to Canada of an official of one of the above countries, an affirmation for visa (IMM 1281B) must be used.

See OP 11, for information on processing temporary residents' applications.

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### 5.7 Crew member certificates

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Members of a crew of a means of transportation are exempt from the requirement to be in possession of a travel document (R52(2)(f)) provided they are in possession of one of the following:

- a) A Seafarer's National Identity Document issued pursuant to *the International Labour Office (ILO) Conventions*. The *ILO Conventions* provide for the issue, by each ratifying country, of an identity document to seafarers engaged in its maritime navigation. The name, date and place of birth, nationality or citizenship, physical characteristics, photograph and signature of the seaman to whom it is issued are included in the document which guarantees the return of the holder to the territory of the issuing country. In Canada, the Ministry of Transport issues seafarer's national identity documents (laminated card) only to Canadian citizens.
- b) A Seaman's Book issued pursuant to *ILO Convention 22*. The latter provides that every seaman be given a document containing a record of employment aboard a vessel. The form of the document and the particulars recorded in it are determined by the issuing country, but do not comment on the quality of the seaman's work or wages. Generally, this document is in a book form.
- c) A Crew Member's Certificate issued in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) specifications. The latter provide a Crew Member's Certificate, approximately 6 x 4, showing the name, address, date and place of birth, nationality or citizenship, name of the employing airline and description of duties, as well as a photograph and signature of the holder. Although the return of the holder to the territory of the issuing country is guaranteed, the certificate is valid for use only during the term of employment and while actually serving as a crew member.
- d) A licence issued to the airline flight crew personnel.

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### 5.8 Red Cross travel documents

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This document is acceptable for permanent residents R50(1)(d) but not for temporary residents.

A Red Cross travel document is not governed by any conventions and neither determines nor affects the national status of the holder. While it is acceptable as a travel document, it is not an identification paper and officers must otherwise satisfy themselves of the bearer's identity.

Officers may encounter provisionally approved applicants who do not hold and cannot obtain an acceptable travel document. Such applicants do not require travel documents to immigrate if they are in a refugee or designated class. In other classes, a senior officer has been delegated the authority to waive the requirements of R50(1)(d). Nevertheless, the applicant may require a document to exit their current country of location or to permit transit countries on their way to Canada. Under such circumstances, the officer may refer the applicants to the local representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross who may issue a Red Cross travel document, provided the following conditions apply:

- the applicant has no valid passport or travel document that would permit travel and no ability to obtain or renew such a document.
- the Red Cross is assured that the applicant will be issued an immigration visa plus adequate documentation to transit all countries en route to Canada.
- the Red Cross is assured that the applicant will have permission to depart the country in which they are currently located.

The Red Cross Travel document is not an acceptable document for temporary residents to Canada.

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### 5.9 Convention refugee travel documents

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Convention refugee travel documents guarantee the right of the holder to return to the issuing country.

As a result, they meet the requirements of R50(1) and R52(1) for temporary residents and for foreign nationals. The issuance of the document is a guarantee on the part of the issuing authority to protect and provide safe haven to the holder.

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### 5.10 CIC-issued temporary travel document for Refugee designated classes

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To facilitate travel under R151, CIC may issue a temporary travel document to members of the refugee class where no other alternative is available. The document issued is a single-journey travel document (IMM 5149B). To be valid, the particulars of the applicant and their transportation arrangements must be listed on the form. For applicants who have been issued immigrant visas, the visa sticker is applied to the form. Temporary resident permit holders require both the permit and the single-journey document to facilitate entry into Canada. See OP 5 for detailed instructions on temporary travel document issuance.

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### 5.11 Group passports

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A group passport is acceptable for temporary-resident purposes only provided it is issued to members of organized parties and athletic teams and if it complies with the following conditions:

- it must be a valid travel document according to the law of the issuing country;
- all persons named in it must be nationals of the country of issue;
- no person named in it may be inadmissible for any reason;

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- it must be valid for a period of one day or more beyond the expiry date of any visa that will be issued;
- it must permit the re-entry to the country of issue of all persons named in it;
- it must provide that all persons named in it will enter Canada and leave Canada as a group.

When a group passport is presented that does not seem to comply with the preceding conditions, the matter should be referred to the Director General, Enforcement Branch (SED), CIC NHQ for a decision.

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### 5.12 Unacceptable documents

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R50(3) details documents that are not acceptable for permanent residents and R52(3) details documents that are not acceptable for temporary residents. By regulation, the following documents are unacceptable:

- Any passport, travel or identity document purportedly issued by : All Palestinian Government, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, Venda
- Any passport issued by the UK Government entitled "British Temporary resident's Passport"
- Any passport purported issued by the government of Somalia

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### 5.13 Fictional passports and documents issued by non-existent territories

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Any passport issued by a non-existent, fictitious or unrecognized entity is not acceptable for travel. The list presented below is not exhaustive and new fantasy documents emerge regularly. Some documents are clearly not meant to deceive while others utilize common printing techniques, text and images of legitimate passports. Always exercise caution when encountering an unfamiliar document.

Anishinabek (Native American), Antigua (State of), Association d'entraide humanitaire internationale, Carolingian Bernacian States and Dynasty, Centre d'information corps diplomatiques et consulaire, Colonia (Kingdom of), Conch Republic, Confederate States of America, Confédération mondiale des correspondants diplomatiques, Corps diplomatiques of the United States of America, Corterra (Republic of), Department of Foreign Affairs Silver Card, Ecumenical World Patriarchate, Empire Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah, Haudenosaunee, Hutt River Principality or Hutt River Province, International Biographical Association, International Humanitarian Society, International parliament for safety and peace, International Society for Krishna Consciousness, International Solidarity Center, Iroquois Nation, Khalistan, Knights of Malta, Koneuwe (Republic of), Lomar (Republic of) Maori Kingdom of Tetiti, Melchizedek (Dominion of), Nation of Israel, North American Indian Nation Government, NSK – Neue Slowenische Kunst (New Slovenian Art), Oceanus, Organization of African Unity, Paisos Catalans, Palmerya (Principality of), Parliamentary, Patriarchate of Antioch, Planetary, Polyaesiea, Roma, Romano, Romano Jumako Khetanipe, San Cristobal (Republic of), Sealand (Principality of), Service d'information, Symbolic European, Texas, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, UNO (United Nations Office, Inc.), Vera Cruz (Free and Independent State of), Vikingland (Principality of), World Parliament Confederation of Chivalry, World Service Authority.

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### 5.14 Camouflage passports

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Like fantasy passports, camouflage passports are not authentic and are not acceptable for travel. The key difference from fantasy passports is that camouflage passports intend to or may have the effect of deceiving. The documents purport to be issued from places that exist or once existed, such as:

British Guiana, British Honduras, British West Indies, Burma, Ceylon, Eastern Samoa, Netherlands East Indies, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Hebrides, Rhodesia (Republic of), Soviet Union (USSR), Zanzibar.

This list is not exhaustive. New camouflage passports emerge regularly.

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### 5.15 Specific issuing authorities

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*The following country-specific information is in the process of being updated – SEZ to provide details.*

Please see the following sections for more information about these countries:

- Afghanistan, Section 5.16
- China (People's Republic of), Section 5.17
- Columbia, Section 5.18
- Cyprus, Section 5.19
- Egypt, Section 5.20
- Hong Kong, Section 5.21
- India, Section 5.22
- Iran, Section 5.23
- Korea, North, Section 5.24
- Palestine, Section 5.25
- Sri Lanka, Section 5.26
- Switzerland, Section 5.27
- United States, Section 5.28
- United Kingdom, Section 5.29

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### 5.16 Afghanistan

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While diplomatic relations have been renewed with Afghanistan, it is important to note that passports and travel documents that were issued by previous unrecognized regimes may continue to appear, including:

- passports issued by Afghanistan under the Taliban or previous regimes that were not recognized by Canada. They do not meet the requirements of R50(1)(a) or R52. Visas, stamps and notations may be endorsed in these passports, subject to normal NARVIT temporary resident visa procedures.

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- diplomatic or special passports are an indication that their bearers are travelling as representatives of the previous regime. Accordingly, visas, stamps or endorsements must not be placed in such passports as a precaution against recognition implications.

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### 5.17 China (People's Republic of)

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Ordinary passports issued by the Public Security Bureau are acceptable travel documents for temporary or permanent residents. "Public Affairs" passports issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are the equivalent of an "Official" passport. As a result they are acceptable travel documents for temporary residents but they are not acceptable for permanent residents. Potential permanent residents holding "Public Affairs" passports are required to obtain ordinary passports before visas can be released to them.

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### 5.18 Colombia

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This country grants Colombian passports to non-nationals who invest significant sums of money there.

These passports do not imply the recognition of Colombian nationality and, as such, they do not meet the requirements of R14. Colombian passports issued due to investments in the country are not valid for entry to Canada of temporary or permanent residents.

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### 5.19 Cyprus

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- Cypriot passports
- A Cypriot passport issued by the Government of Cyprus is valid for travel to Canada as a temporary or permanent resident.
- Cypriot passports issued or extended by the Turkish-Cypriot Administration in Cyprus are not valid for admission to Canada as a temporary or permanent resident. In Cypriot passports issued by the Turkish-Cypriot Administration in northern Cyprus, the autonomous seal is almost identical to that used by the Government of Cyprus recognized by Canada. The main difference between the seals, easily noticeable upon examination, are :
  - 1) The Republic of Cyprus seal bears inscriptions in Greek and Turkish, with the wording "Migration Office" in English.
  - 2) The Turkish Cypriot seal is in English and Turkish with the wording "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus."
- Turkish passports issued by the Turkish Embassy in Nicosia, Cyprus

To facilitate the travels of Turkish-Cypriots who cannot obtain valid Cyprus passports, the Embassy of Turkey in Nicosia issues them with ordinary Turkish passports. These are valid for travel to Canada as a temporary or permanent resident.

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### 5.20 Egypt

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#### **Travel document for Palestinian Refugees**

The travel document for Palestinian refugees does not, on its own, guarantee the return to Egypt of the holder. It is, accordingly, not acceptable for travel to Canada as a temporary resident. If this document contains an Egyptian residency stamp that is valid beyond the travellers' intended date of return to Egypt (it is suggested six months beyond), a temporary resident visa may be placed in it. This is not true in cases where the travel document has been issued by Egyptian authorities outside of Egypt or by a government other than the Government of Egypt (e.g., in Gaza).

The travel document for Palestinian refugees, issued by the Government of Egypt, is valid for travel to Canada as a permanent resident.

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### 5.21 Hong Kong

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#### **Declaration of identity**

This is a one-page document issued to non-residents of Hong Kong merely for visa purposes. These declarations are normally prepared by notaries public in Hong Kong for persons who do not have Hong Kong resident status. These documents are endorsed by Hong Kong immigration authorities as valid for re-entry to Hong Kong for two years. Such documents are not acceptable for entry to Canada as a temporary or permanent resident.

#### **Certificate of identity**

This certificate is in passport format and is issued to stateless persons born in China who have resided in Hong Kong for at least seven years. This document should not be confused with the Hong Kong declaration of identity. The certificate of identity is acceptable for travel to Canada provided it otherwise complies with R50(1) and R52(1). It may be valid past 1997 but will not be renewed when it expires. It may guarantee re-entry to Hong Kong after 1997 and holders may be eligible for a Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) document after that date under certain conditions. It requires a visa in order to visit Canada.

#### **Document of identity**

This document is issued to persons who have legally lived in Hong Kong for less than seven years. It does not guarantee the right to re-enter Hong Kong unless it has been endorsed with a re-entry stamp. Holders require a temporary resident visa to enter Canada. The document is only valid for entering Canada as a temporary resident when endorsed with a valid re-entry stamp plus visa. This document is a valid travel document for foreign nationals. Note that this document may be valid past 1997.

Although it was not renewed after 1997, the holder would be able to apply for a HKSAR document after that date provided they have not become citizens of another country.

#### **British Dependant Territories Citizen passport (BDTC)**

This document is issued to persons born in Hong Kong and to those naturalized as British Dependant Territories Citizens. The holder is a permanent resident of Hong Kong. Although it

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confers the right of abode in Hong Kong, it does not confer nationality. The holder is, therefore, stateless. It is not valid after June 1997 and is being phased out for obvious reasons. It is temporary resident visa exempt for travel to Canada as a temporary resident and is a valid travel document for immigration purposes.

### **British National Overseas passport (BNO)**

This document is designed to replace the BDTC passport and some certificates of identity for holders who have become naturalized as British Dependant Territories Citizens. Together with the Hong Kong permanent identity card this will provide the right of abode in Hong Kong. It does not confer nationality and, therefore, the holder is stateless. Visas are not required to travel to Canada and the document is a valid travel document to visit or immigrate to Canada. This document may be valid beyond 1997 and is renewable after 1997. The rights conferred by this document, however, cannot be passed on to children. After 1997, it may guarantee re-entry to Hong Kong when combined with a permanent Hong Kong ID for those who are ethnic Chinese.

### **Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) passports**

This document will be a subspecies of the Chinese passport and will confer both Chinese nationality and the right of abode in the HKSAR. It is not known at this time when it will first be issued or if it will be valid for travel to Canada as a temporary or permanent resident, with or without a visa.

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#### **5.22 India**

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The Indian certificate of identity imposes three conditions to be met before readmission to India is guaranteed. The holder must obtain a "No Objection to Return" endorsement prior to leaving India. The holder must also obtain a visa to return to India from a mission abroad or from the Foreigners Regional Registration Office (FRRO) in India. Finally, the holder must obtain the visa within a six-month time limit.

The Indian certificate of identity is valid as a travel document for temporary residents only if all three of these requirements have been met. Canadian temporary resident visa counterfoils should not be placed in any Indian certificate of identity unless all of the above-mentioned requirements are met.

The certificate of identity is a valid document for immigration.

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#### **5.23 Iran**

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In the past, forged or fraudulent Iranian passports have been abundantly encountered. Officers should examine these documents with care. If there is any doubt about the authenticity of the document being examined, the officer should refer to the appropriate enforcement manual such as the "Fraudulent Document Guide" or the "Passport Handbook " by Kluwerpers.

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#### **5.24 Korea, North**

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Although the North Korean regime is not recognized by Canada, valid passports are considered to meet the requirements of R50(1) and R52(1). The placing of a visa in an ordinary passport of a person who is a national of North Korea is not legally considered as an action that constitutes recognition of this regime. The position with respect to diplomatic and special passports, however, is not as clear. Such passports are an indication that their bearers are travelling as representatives



of a state and it is more difficult to say that they are regarded merely as identity documents. Accordingly, while ordinary passports may be endorsed with a visa and/or port of entry stamps, visas, stamps or endorsements must not be placed in diplomatic or special passports as a precaution against recognition implications.

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### 5.25 Palestine

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"Passport/travel documents" issued by the Palestine authority are valid for entry to Canada by prospective permanent residents. In addition, Canadian temporary resident visa counterfoils may be placed in these documents. Officers should note that there are two such documents. One is green and entitled "Passport/Travel document." This is the equivalent of a tourist or ordinary passport. The second is burgundy and entitled "VIP Passport/Travel document." This is the equivalent of an official or service passport. Given that the Palestinian mission in Ottawa is officially a "general delegation" not an embassy, diplomatic visas should not be issued. Official or courtesy visas may, however, be issued.

These Palestinian documents are named in R50(1)(e) and R52(1)(e).

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### 5.26 Sri Lanka

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In the past, forged or fraudulent Sri Lankan passports have been abundantly encountered. Officers should examine these documents with care. If there is any doubt about the authenticity of the document being examined, the officer should refer to the appropriate enforcement manual such as the "Fraudulent Document Guide" or the "Passport Handbook" by Kluwerpers.

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### 5.27 Switzerland

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The Swiss certificate of identity is valid for one year and is issued to foreign residents of Switzerland who may or may not have permanent resident status. This document does not, on its own, guarantee re-entry to Switzerland. The document may contain a re-entry permit valid for travel to Canada. The certificate of identity is renewable abroad under restricted conditions. Accordingly, this document is not suitable for temporary resident purposes.

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### 5.28 United States

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#### **Identification cards that are accepted by the United States.**

The United States has arrangements with several countries whereby citizens of these countries may enter the United States as temporary residents without a national passport. Such identification cards are not acceptable for admission to Canada, either directly from the United States or any other country. The fact that a person has a visa valid for return to the U.S.A. does not affect that person's ability to comply with the requirements of R179.

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### 5.29 United Kingdom

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The United Kingdom issues a large number of documents providing holders with a variety of immigration status conditions. Generally, officers should note the endorsements, which will provide a basis for determining the British immigration status of the holder.

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### British passports

British passports are initially distinguished by endorsements as follows:

#### 1) British citizen

Documents that are endorsed "British Citizen" are valid for travel to Canada as permanent or temporary residents. Temporary residents who hold this document do not require visas to visit Canada.

Such passports appear in two formats, the traditional blue British passport and the newer red European Union British passport.

#### 2) British overseas citizen documents

These documents are further distinguished as follows:

Endorsement reading "Holder is entitled to readmission to UK" with no other endorsement. This document is valid for travel to Canada as a permanent or temporary resident.

Temporary residents do not require visas.

The endorsement reads "Holder is subject to control under the *Immigration Act 1971*" and there is a further endorsement that reads "Indefinite leave to enter or remain in the UK." This document is valid for travel to Canada by permanent or temporary residents. However, temporary residents would require visas. The endorsement reads "Holder is subject to control under the *Immigration Act 1971*" with no further endorsements. This document is valid for travel to Canada as a temporary or permanent resident. Temporary residents, however, require visas.

#### 3) British: British Dependant Territories Citizen of

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**Note:** Since 26 February 2002, British Dependent Territories have been renamed British Overseas Territories

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These documents are further distinguished as follows:

The endorsement reads "Holder is subject to control under the *Immigration Act 1971* with no other endorsement. This document is valid for travel to Canada as a permanent or temporary resident. Temporary residents do not require a visa.

The endorsement reads "Holder has the right of abode in \_\_\_\_\_." This document is valid for travel to Canada as a permanent or temporary resident. Temporary residents do not require a visa.

#### 4) British protected person

These documents are further distinguished as follows:

The endorsement reads "Holder is entitled to readmission to UK" and contains no other endorsements.

This document is valid for travel to Canada as a permanent or temporary resident. Temporary residents require a visa.

The endorsement reads "Holder is subject to control under the *Immigration Act 1971* and the document is also endorsed with: "Indefinite leave to remain in the UK." This document is valid for travel to Canada as a permanent or temporary resident. Temporary residents require a visa and such visas should have a maximum validity of not more than years.

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The endorsement reads "Holder is subject to control under the *Immigration Act 1971*" and there are no other endorsements. This document is not valid for travel to Canada as a permanent or temporary resident. The holder will require a temporary resident's permit to enter Canada.

### 5) British subject

These documents are further distinguished as follows:

The endorsement reads "Holder is entitled to readmission to the UK" and contain no other endorsements. This document is valid for travel to Canada as a permanent or temporary resident. Temporary residents, however, require visas.

The endorsement reads "Holder is subject to control under the *Immigration Act 1971*" and there is the additional endorsement "Indefinite leave to remain in the UK." This document is valid for travel to Canada as a permanent or temporary resident. Temporary residents require a visa and such visas should have a maximum validity of not more than years. .

The endorsement reads "Holder is subject to control under the *Immigration Act 1971*" and there are no further endorsements. This document is not valid for travel to Canada as a permanent or temporary resident. The holder will require a temporary resident's permit to enter Canada.

### 6) British National Overseas, see Hong Kong at 5.21. above

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**6 Definitions**

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Passport	A passport is a document that is issued by an authorized state authority to nationals of that state. It is possible to be a national of two states and thus carry more than one passport.
Certificate of identity	A certificate of identity is issued by an authorized state or organization to individuals who are stateless or who are unable to obtain a national passport for a valid reason.
Travel document	Travel documents are issued by state authorities to their permanent residents who have refugee status as defined by the <i>1951 Convention relating to the status of Refugees</i> .

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## 7 Examining travel documents

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Verify the origin of the document

- Is this a real country? If there are doubts, ask a fellow officer, verify.
- Are there restrictions on the use of this document? See the country guide above in Section 5.15.

Verify the quality of the document

- Does the document look and feel authentic? If you have any suspicions, consult the IC Manual.
- Does it have all of its pages?

Verify the bio page of the document

- Is this the client that is in front of you or has submitted an application?
- Is the document still valid for use?